

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIAT),
ARE NOW
LANDING FROM AMERICA.

POPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
ODDISH, BONES.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb. cans.
Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb. cans.
Assorted CANNED VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robbins' Celebrated Potted MEATS.
Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Chest CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCROTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
CRACKED WHEAT.
HOMINY.
HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
500 lb. " "
1,000 lb. " "
1,200 lb. " "

KAISAR-I-HIND CIGARETTES

in crystallized boxes of 100 at \$6.00 per mille.

SPORTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER

in 1-lb. Tins.

AGATE IRON WARE

INSERTION RUBBER.

TRUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.

LAWN BOWLS.

PAINTS AND OILS.

TALLOW AND TAIL.

PITCH AND ROSIN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES.

including:

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

FRENCH PLUMS.

TATSOON'S DESSERT FRUITS.

JORDON ALMONDS.

Fine YORK HAMS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.

Yarnmouth BLOATERS.

Kipped HERRINGS.

Herrings a la SARDINES.

IRISH BACON in tins.

COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

ESP'S COCOA.

SPARTAN COOKING STOVES.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

BREAKFAST LAMPS.

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON.

TILLADO.

SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT.

(1848).

HONY'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

and 5-star HAVESSEY'S BRANDY.

COGNAC, BRANDY, WHISKY, &c.

FOUR OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S OLD WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOON'S OLD TOM.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOLAN, FRAY & CO'S VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

MARSALA.

EASTERN OIDER.

CHATEAU.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALTY SELECTED

OIGARS.

Five New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 catty boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and PAPER BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, August 15, 1884. 1379

To Let.

GO DOWN-STO LET.
PRAYA EAST AND WANHAI ROAD.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1882. 767

TO LET.
THE PREMISES in MARINE HOUSE,
Queen's Road, now occupied by the
"Novelty Store."
Apply to
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1138

TO LET.
No. 256, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Nos. 4, 7 and 8, SENGHOUR TERRACE.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (known as "HALL-
PERVILLE").
No. 4, Old Bailey Street.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, August 7, 1884. 4317

TO LET.
THE PREMISES not occupied by us,
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1883. 229

TO LET.
GREENMOUNT, BOYAN ROAD; from
the 1st of September, 1884.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1884. 1414

TO LET, FURNISHED.
No. 10, SENGHOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
MANAGER,
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, April 15, 1884. 656

TO LET, FURNISHED. No. 10, SENGHOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
MANAGER,
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, April 15, 1884. 656

Intimations.
HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the
Public of Hongkong and the Canton
Ports that it will RE-OPEN
THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been
NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there
are ROOMS suitable for either Married
Couples or Single Persons.
The TABLE will be supplied with the
BEST of the market can provide.
The WINES and LIQUORS supplied,
both at the Bar and Table will be of the
VERY BEST BRANDS.
GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals,
such as DINNER and SUPPER, can
have ALL REQUISITE information by
applying to
GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 888

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF
LOGAN AT CANTON, that appeared in the
China Mail has been printed in PAM-
PHLET FORM, and is now on Sale.
Price, 30 cents.
Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

Insurance.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted to
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of po-
licies or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867. 109

NOTICE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Rates on First Class Goods at 1
per cent. and premium per annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS, at current Rates, allowing the
usual Discounts.
ALEXANDER LEVY.
Hongkong, August 1, 1884. 1380

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS, at current Rates, allowing the
usual Discounts.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1883. 855

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
under the Great Seal of Great Britain
His Majesty King George the Third.
A. D. 1780.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant LIABILITIES as follows:
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for longer short periods at
current rates.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 696

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination. Vessel. Captain. Agents. Date of Leaving.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Amoy and Taiwan. Estrella (a). Hutchison. Russell & Co. August 24, at 5 p.m.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND
MANILA.
THE S.S. Dora fully having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wanchai,
whenever delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Claims must be sent in to the Office of
the Undersigned, before Noon on the 24th
Instant, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after
the 24th Instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-morrow, the 24th Instant.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, August 15, 1884. 1399

**FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**
THE Steamship *Lydia*, Captain THY-
ssen, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whenever and/or from
the Wharves or Boat delivery may be ob-
tained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
24th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 15, 1884. 1394

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will be despatched as above on or about
TUESDAY, the 2nd September.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our
Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. of the
day previous.
Contents and value of the Packages must
be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1884. 1412

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.**
THE Eastern and Australian
Steamship Co.'s
Steamer
will

peaceful solution of the imbroglio may also fail, and the Chinese Government, in attempting to obtain a further delay in warlike operations and to gain additional time for strengthening their defenses, will have to be very careful not to allow any such move to injuriously affect their position. If the Chinese Government is really desirous of coming to terms, it will have to give way promptly to the French, and to permit the French to occupy the territory in dispute.

Although the French may not want to make a formal declaration of war before striking another blow—such a declaration from the Chinese Government is not anticipated until the French have taken some definite hostile step—yet we presume there will have to be an official declaration of war between the two countries sooner or later if hostilities do ensue. A formal declaration of war is almost necessary for the guidance of neutral Powers, who have to pursue a well defined course of action in regard to belligerents.

It seems to us almost certain that if the two countries do come to blows there will be a certain amount of fighting at Foochow. Admiral Courbet has blocked in the river Min a large number of men-of-war. He cannot, in the event of hostilities, allow those vessels to get loose to roam about in the waters of the Far East, and if war is declared, he can scarcely afford to keep the greater portion of his fleet at Foochow for the purpose of blockading the vessels, which, if must be remembered, are supported by the heavy force on land. Admiral Courbet will have to capture these vessels and content with the forts at the same time. The Chinese war vessels may make a very feeble defense; the forts and their defenders may also speedily melt away under the fire of the French guns, but if war is declared, there will be an extraordinary spectacle at Foochow Anchorage, and a very much more than a few weeks in which to take aim with their twenty-five or thirty-five ton guns at the French vessels, and if their monster projectiles do hit even an iron-clad there should be some damage done.

While fighting at Foochow will apparently be a necessary consequence of a war, we do not think the French will be contented with occupation of that port. As we pointed out on a previous occasion it is very doubtful if the French would be able to obtain any revenue from the Customs there so long as the Chinese troops were in possession of the country around and were able to prevent any goods being transported to or from the settlement; and it is also very doubtful if the mere occupation of the port would bring the Chinese Government to terms under such circumstances. In point of fact, the French would require far more troops than they have at present at their disposal in the Far East to occupy Foochow, considering the mass of troops, with effective artillery, the Chinese could concentrate there. We received the news by the last mail that about 2,400 troops are now on their way out from France, but if hostilities ensue considerable reinforcements will be required by the French in Tientsin in order to keep back the Chinese armies on the borders of that country. Our idea is that if the French are merely to seize and hold a material guarantee that Formosa will be the guaranteed selected. The French would then have only to contend with the Chinese troops already on the island, their navy preventing the Chinese Government from increasing its forces there, and it would, perhaps, be practicable for the French to manipulate the customs and trade of Formosa to the advantage of the exchequer of the Republic.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

London, August 22.
Instructions have been sent to Admiral Courbet to commence bombardment of the Foochow Arsenal at daylight this morning (22nd), and thereafter to lead sufficient force to destroy all war material and stores.

Telegrams have been received here from Foochow this afternoon stating:—

Hostilities will commence.

Hostilities commenced at 2 p.m. Heavy firing.

Hostilities stopped on account of typhoon raging.

It is also stated that three French vessels have been sunk.

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. have kindly furnished us with the following telegram:—

Shanghai, 5.44 p.m.

We have received a telegram from Foochow: Heavy firing, Pagoda Anchorage. Anticipate no danger of Foochow.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSENGER COASTERS.—Agencies, July 25.

The most American Mail, per the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with San Francisco mails, left Yokohama on the 17th inst. at daylight for this port. She may therefore be expected to arrive here on or about Saturday, the 24th inst.

The steamer *Wakata*, per the P. & O. Co.'s line, left Hongkong on the 21st inst. at 8 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on or about Tuesday, the 26th inst.

The next two direct steamers, with the eighth Government mail, per the Indian mail, left Calcutta on Aug. 20th, for this port.

The Government Astronomer reports:—The *Equinox* has risen. The typhoon appears to be proceeding northwards and will no doubt recur, towards Japan.

News from Batavia has been received, says the *Straits Times*, and coming from a semi-official source, there is no reason to doubt its accuracy, that 30 Dutch vessels of war will operate on the Acheen coast, in respect to the recovery of the imprisoned crew of the *Nisus*.

The duties collected during the month of July at the Customs House of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Sual and Alibay amounts to \$147,160.45, or \$13,224.14 over the sum collected during the same month in 1933. The duties on imports had increased by \$14,600.50, and those on exports decreased \$674.50.

Telegraphic news was received at Manila from Daet, Bajay, and Nueva Caceres stating that a strong shock of earthquake, lasting about twenty seconds, was felt there on the 15th August at 7.45 p.m. At Daet a second shock, of less violence, was felt shortly after. The first shock was accompanied by subterranean noises.

The Spanish authorities at Manila have ordered the 339 Spanish dollars with Chinese chops on them, imported by the steamer *Don Juan* and consigned to the Chinaman Ng-Champoo, and also the 1,167 dollars of the same kind, brought on by the steamer *Amorullo* and consigned to Mr. Wasmann, to be re-exported.

The Under-Secretary of the Marine and Colonies requested, says the *Straits Times*, the Bank of India-China, which has agencies at Pondicherry and Saigon, to establish a branch in Tientsin as soon as possible. The management of the Bank has deliberated on this request, and has decided to establish a branch in Tientsin, without delay, at one of the towns to be selected after further enquiries.

Thomas Phipps, an unemployed steward, who was charged at the Police Court, a week since, with being a dangerous lunatic, was brought up again this morning and discharged. He has been, during the week, under the observation of the Colonial Surgeon, who has reported favourably concerning the state of his mind.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company that the mails for the North from Europe, per the company's S. S. *Andrey*, have been forwarded this afternoon by the S. S. *Garnet Wolcott*.

The cargo for Shanghai &c. by the *Andrey* will be transferred to the S. S. *Albatross*.

No less than twenty-one members of the beachcombing fraternity were this morning brought up before Mr. W. S. as rogues and vagabonds and were disposed of for the next six weeks by being sent to do hard labour for that term in Victoria Gaol. This will be a good riddance to the community, as the nuisance was becoming almost unbearable. It has been arranged that if a chance offers, in the meantime, to ship any of these men they will be released in the application of the Harbour Master.

A leading institution here received a cablegram this morning, despatched from London last night, stating: "It is publicly announced that war has been declared between France and China."

A telegram received to-day by a firm here, from Foochow, states that everything was quiet there up to last night.

Rumours have been flying around the Colony to the effect that Foochow had been bombarded and was in the hands of the French, but that the latter had lost three vessels in the engagement.

The Director of the Manila Observatory forwarded the following observations to the *Comerio* on the 18th August:—About dark, on Saturday (the 16th) we noticed that a cyclone was forming to the S.E. of Manila; at first it appeared to come in the direction of Manila, but between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday morning we observed that it had divided into two parts on reaching the coast; one of the branches crossing the island to the South and the other running along the East coast. At present the principal branch appears to be to the S.W. and is gradually moving towards the China Sea.

The French Government appears to be adopting special efforts to encourage immigration from France to Tientsin. According to the *Seignior*, by a decision of the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, all persons who desire to go to Tientsin to establish themselves in that country can obtain passages on the State transportations merely if the cost of the ration consumed on the voyage, namely, about eight francs for each person. The circular of the Minister states that the places in Tientsin which offer the best prospects for emigrants are the towns of Haiphong and Hongkai. The colonists are also informed that all necessary information will be afforded them by the French authorities in Tientsin.

Another two steamers have been placed in quarantine, viz., the German steamer *Vorwärts* and the British steamer *Crutcher*. The *Vorwärts*, Captain Boyen, which left Mauritius on the 26th July and Singapore on the 16th inst., reports that three deaths occurred on the voyage. She carries 122

native passengers. The *Crutcher*, Captain Rowin, comes from Tientsin, which she left on the 20th instant, with 120 Chinese passengers on board.

Our statements regarding the deaths on board the *Mount Lebanon* were incorrect. There have been four deaths within the last fifteen days, the first on the 8th instant and the last on the 21st instant. The remaining passengers have all been inspected by the Health Officer, and will receive all the medical attention they require. She will probably remain only a short time under observation.

When the *Glücksburg* arrived she reported all well, but after she had been in quarantine for some time, Captain Berlesien (at noon yesterday) reported that a death had occurred on board. Another passenger died last night at nine o'clock. We are assured, however, that there is no contagion.

"H. B." writes to say that the magistrates are wrong in not making the owners of noisy chandeliers stop the nuisance. It appears that a cock cannot crow unless he throws his head well up. All therefore that the owner has to do is to have his hen-roost so constructed that the cock cannot stand upright in it, and to keep the animal shut up at night time. This seems a brilliant idea; but what will the society next do? Will they insist on the prevention of cruelty to animals?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

This Government appears bent upon marching upon the capital of Madagascar. The *Taymouth Castle*, which has arrived at Durban from Mauritius, brings news from Madagascar to the effect that troops from Tientsin were arriving fast, and being landed at Tamatave and Majunga. A simultaneous attack on the capital from both sides was about to be made, the larger army advancing from the Tamatave side. The *Franklin*, from Tientsin, had brought 600 sailors to do shore work. On June 23rd a sortie was made from Tamatave towards Farafate. The Hovas opened fire, and the French withdrew without any casualties. Business was entirely suspended. Farafate was to be attacked in force on the 1st inst.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The reported Union of the China, Straits and Ceylon Commands is thus noticed by the *Madras Times*:—It is stated that the separate commands of Ceylon, the Straits and Hongkong, will, in course of time, be merged into one, with his headquarters at Singapore. The present General Sargent's complete his present tenure of command; he was appointed on the 1st April 1882. This arrangement will decrease the number of good berths for Major-Generals by one, which will not be a desirable thing in their eyes. The command at Ceylon is at present exercised by Major-General Sir J. McLeod, late of the 42nd, whose appointment dates from the same day as General Sargent's; the troops to be commanded consist of 2 Garrison Battalions, Royal Artillery, a detachment of Royal Engineers, one battalion of Infantry, and one company of a colonial company of gun-lascars—hardly a brigade, to say nothing of Major-General's command!

A REMARKABLE TIDE has just been made with the High tide by Lieutenant Ferguson, of A Company Inverness Rifle Volunteers. With the view of testing whether the Lieutenant was as skillful as ever in the use of the rifle, Mr. Horatio Ross, the veteran sportsman, arranged that Mr. Ferguson should shoot three ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each. The competition came off on Friday, when Lieutenant Ferguson succeeded in putting on seven bulls at 200 yards, six bulls and one centre at 500 yards, and five bulls and two centres at 600 yards—a total score of 102 out of a possible 106. The weather was bright and the wind was from the north-east. The score, so far as known, is the highest on record, and has occasioned much talk in shooting circles in the north.—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

The English Admiralty may be slow in its work—indeed, we have annual parliamentary orators who insist that it is; but we doubt much whether it has ever kept a vessel seventy years on the stocks, as has been done in America. In January, 1815, was commenced at Sackett's Harbour the line-of-battle ship *New Orleans*, called after General Jackson's recent great victory. She was to be 2,200 tons, and was to carry 110 guns, and her keel was laid was to be a floating battery at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to prevent the English fleet entering the lake. At first, and until the news of the Treaty of Ghent of December 24, 1814, reached America, the construction of the vessel was pressed on with hot haste; but on peace being made, the work was stopped and the vessel remained on the stocks for eight years until 1822, when, by order of Congress, she was sold for public auction. It is almost pathetic to learn that this ship, although never sold for \$20, and is being broken up.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

An East-end longman called attention here today to the sufferings which tortoisians undergo before they are sold in the street on omelette-pan bars; but a letter in Tuesday's *Standard* makes one expect that the tortoisians who die before they are sold really have the best of it. It is a common belief, as mentioned in the letter, that tortoisians have much cleaner tastes, and belong to the strictest sect of vegetarians. The things they like are grass and dandelion and lettuce and a few select flowers; and sooner than eat the domestic pests which are generally the only form of food provided for them, they die of starvation. It is a pity that all this is not more generally known, although no doubt the rare birds will continue to believe in the virtues of tortoisians as beetle killers just as stoutly as housemaids do in the virtue of an upright broom in drawing up the fire.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

At the recent rather gave juncture a few facts respecting the sanitary arrangements of the French capital may prove of interest, as shown in an article, recently issued, by M. Wazon. The total available daily supply of water is about 100 million gallons, which, for a population of between 2½ and 3½ millions, he considers to be quite inadequate. Between 1876 and 1881 the number of inhabitants rose from 1,988,090 to 2,240,000, at which rate of increase it will be probably 2½ millions in 1896. The supply of water would then be about forty gallons per head per diem. This is a higher proportion than Londoners obtain, but is far inferior to the supply of Marseilles, which has 180 gallons a head per day. Although the cesspool system still exists in the city, the Commissioners proposed in 1881 a temporary improvement in the use of metallic pipes, of which only some 7000 pipes were in use, to be replaced by the pressure of the air, but the cost of emptying these weekly would be enormous, irrespective of the expense of providing and fixing a cesspool receptacle. The amount of household and street refuse per day in Paris is 2,000 cubic metres, or 54,000 cubic feet, which is removed by 600 carts. The rate for this excrement varies from 1d. to 7d. per lineal yard of building frontage, and in 1880 paid £100,000, the whole cost of cleaning being £232,000. All houses in Paris are obliged to deliver the rain-water and household waste into the sewers, the municipality providing that every street less than 60 feet wide must have one sewer, and that streets over that width must have one sewer on each side of the way.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following hints as to 'how to avoid the cholera,' gathered, he tells us, from the advice given by the best medical authorities. Live well—that is to say, on fruits, turtle soup, poultry, game, or whatever you fancy, providing it is not unripe fruit. Drink the best claret, champagne, dry sherry, and old cognac that can be procured—in fact, 'keep yourself up.' Avoid worry of any description. Do not worry yourself or let others worry you. Point out to your wife and children the absolute necessity of protecting the 'brand' from any annoyance—unless the family is prepared to lose its head. Indulge yourself in amusements so long as they do not fatigue you. Allow yourself some exercise, but be careful not to overdo it. Walk in the morning, and always take a luncheon when you feel anything approaching weariness. Early hours are desirable so far as going to bed is concerned; but early rising is not to be recommended, inasmuch as it induces nervousness, and is far more political and all other discussions. Leave public questions alone, and take no part in conversations of a controversial character. Read only light literature. Smoke according to inclination so long as the epidemic lasts, but only cigarettes or cigars of the best quality. By regulating your habits according to these simple directions, you will find a great improvement in your health, and be, at all events, in a better condition to resist cholera if it attacks you.—*St. James's Gazette*.

It will be remembered that the Dutch Government appointed a commission to investigate the nature and results of the eruption at Krakatoa in August last. The report has just been presented by Dr. Verbeek, and it is a remarkable illustration of scientific courage and adventure. Dr. Verbeek thinks that seawater may have been admitted to the molten matter beneath, so as to form steam at high pressure. The sound of the volcanic explosion of August last was heard over a space equal to one sixth of the earth's circumference. So violent were the air-waves caused by the explosions that walls were rent by them (not by earthquakes) at the distance of 320 kilometres away. One air-wave was propelled from Krakatoa, which travelled no less than three-and-a-quarter times round the circumference of the earth. The largest tidal wave appears to have been caused by the northern part of the mountain giving way. There only remains the southern part, which has been cut in two from the very top, and forms on the north side a magnificent precipitous cliff more than 2,000 ft. high. In the place where the fallen part once stood there is now a very deep sea—in some places as much as 1,000 ft. deep. The quantity of ashes thrown out by the eruption must have been enormous, considering if we are correct in assuming that the brilliant sunsets are due to the finer particles suspended in the atmosphere. Within a circle of 15 kilometres radius from the mountain the layers of volcanic ashes thus ejected cover the ground from 5 to 30 metres thick. The known surface over which the ashes were projected is calculated by Dr. Verbeek at 750,000 square kilometres—apart from other unknown areas where they also descended. He thinks that the finer particles, propelled by the wind, have made a journey round the world. The vapour was collected in water, and from in the old currents. The refraction through these innumerable ice-crystals, Dr. Verbeek thinks, caused the beautiful red glows of our phenomenal sunsets. He calculates that the quantity of solid substances ejected by the volcano was 18 cubic kilometres. Dr. Verbeek and his staff thoroughly explored the island last October, where the heat was so great as almost to stupefy the party.

General Millot's version of the Langson Affair.

We make the following translation of the official report of the Langson affair forwarded to the Minister of Marine by General Millot from Tonkin.

The column was under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Dugenne. Commandant Grotin acted as chief of staff.

From the morning of the 17th the column was attacked by partisans, who fired on it at short distances, from bushes which flanked the route.

On the 23rd Colonel Dugenne reported that, having held the passage of Song-Thuang, he had witnessed his advance guard being fired upon. The advance guard continued its forward movement, under the fire of the enemy, which had become more and more lively. At 7 o'clock in the morning the enemy commenced to retreat, and the column cleared the Song-Thuang. We had then only three wounded. Seeing this, the Lieutenant-Colonel thought it desirable to deliver a

parlementaire. The Chinese advance party acknowledged that they had received a notification of the Treaty of Tientsin, and declared that the partisans who had fired on the column in the morning did not belong to the regular army. These were simply mountaineers of the country. The Chinese also protested their respect for the letter of the Treaty, and assuring us of their pacific intentions, asked for five or six days of delay in which to evacuate their position. The latter conveying these sentiments was not signed, and its wording was by no means clear. At 10 o'clock, a mandarin, calling himself the *generissimo* of the Chinese forces, requested a similar delay.

The Colonel replied that so much time was not required for the retreat of the force, and proposed that the evacuation should take place more rapidly. At 2 o'clock two mandarins again presented themselves, but refused to confer, and withdrew under a frivolous pretext. Commandant Grotin, who had conducted these *parlementaires* in the name of Colonel Dugenne, returned to the column, sending the following ultimatum:—

Colonel Dugenne gives to the Chinese forces one hour to retire. At the end of that time, the French column will continue its march on the place.

At four o'clock, in fact, the column moved, and two kilometres further on, in the first defile, it was assailed by 4,000 regulars armed with Peabody, Remington, and Winchester rifles and revolvers. We then lost one officer killed, nine officers wounded, seven men killed and forty-two wounded.

On the 24th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, our advance party was attacked on two different sides; a third corps manoeuvred in our rear in order to cut the line of retreat of the column.

The forces of the enemy continuing to increase in strength, and the turning movement becoming more threatening, Colonel Dugenne gave the order to retire.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock our losses had become very serious.

At this moment and when the coolies had taken up the baggage, they were attacked and took to flight. In consequence the train and baggage fell into the hands of the enemy.

The fusillade continued until one o'clock in the afternoon, when we had repassed Song-Thuang and had gained Bac-Lé, to which place the enemy did not dare to follow us.

Our losses on the 24th were one officer killed and three wounded; ten men killed and 33 wounded, and two missing.

We had struggled against 20 companies of 300 men each.

Our total losses were—2 officers killed, 12 wounded; 17 men killed, 78 wounded, and two missing.

It will be remembered that the Dutch Government appointed a commission to investigate the nature and results of the eruption at Krakatoa in August last. The report has just been presented by Dr. Verbeek, and it is a remarkable illustration of scientific courage and adventure. Dr. Verbeek thinks that seawater may have been admitted to the molten matter beneath, so as to form steam at high pressure. The sound of the volcanic explosion of August last was heard over a space equal to one sixth of the earth's circumference. So violent were the air-waves caused by the explosions that walls were rent by them (not by earthquakes) at the distance of 320 kilometres away. One air-wave was propelled from Krakatoa, which travelled no less than three-and-a-quarter times round the circumference of the earth. The largest tidal wave appears to have been caused by the northern part of the mountain giving way. There only remains the southern part, which has been cut in two from the very top, and forms on the north side a magnificent precipitous cliff more than 2,000 ft. high. In the place where the fallen part once stood there is now a very deep sea—in some places as much as 1,000 ft. deep. The quantity of ashes thrown out by the eruption must have been enormous, considering if we are correct in assuming that the brilliant sunsets are due to the finer particles suspended in the atmosphere. Within a circle of 15 kilometres radius from the mountain the layers of volcanic ashes thus ejected cover the ground from 5 to 30 metres thick. The known surface over which the ashes were projected is calculated by Dr. Verbeek at 750,000 square kilometres—apart from other unknown areas where they also descended. He thinks that the finer particles, propelled by the wind, have made a journey round the world. The vapour was collected in water, and from in the old currents. The refraction through these innumerable ice-crystals, Dr. Verbeek thinks, caused the beautiful red glows of our phenomenal sunsets. He calculates that the quantity of solid substances ejected by the volcano was 18 cubic kilometres. Dr. Verbeek and his staff thoroughly explored the island last October, where the heat was so great as almost to stupefy the party.

Plaintiffs in these suits are brothers, and were formerly employed in the Novelty Store. They claimed two months' salary from defendant, as he took over the business with Mr. Abraham left. The first plaintiff was non-suited as it was shown that he left the store and went to Macao when Mr. Abraham left. In the second case, his Lordship defendant was liable for one month's salary because plaintiff had remained at work in the store after Mr. Abraham left until Mr. Silva discharged him. Defendant asked if he was ordered to pay the amount of all the proceeds of the sale. If so, the amount realized on the sale was less than the amount of the Bill of Sale represented. His Lordship said he would make no order as to that; he did not know where the money was to come from, but defendant had to pay it.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
(Before both Magistrates.)
Saturday, August 23.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Fung Ahk, a coolie, was charged with attempting to steal a watch from the person of Miss Jean Margaret Mullins, on the 22nd inst.

Mr. Evans appeared for complainant. Evidence was given by complainant, who is a nurse in the employ of Mr. Evans, to the effect that at a little after 8 a.m. yesterday she was in the Bonhom Road walking towards a granularator when defendant came up and snatched at her watch. The chain broke and defendant only got the key. He then ran away and the boy who was with complainant, corroborated the latter's evidence. He followed the defendant until he saw him stopped by another man, Chan Yau. Three previous convictions were proved against the defendant and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

One dollar was awarded to Chan Yau, the man who arrested the prisoner.

(Before A. G. W. Esq.)

THE REACHINGNESS DEPOSED OF.

Samuel Williamson, Thomas Saxon, George Tomlin, A. Gilliat, W. O'Brien, Robert Brown, Thos. Bennett, John Graham, Peter McCormick, Albert Johnson, M. Cannon, Joseph Smith, Samuel Stanford, Frederick Mayberry, John Harkin, George Sanders, Lewis Edwards, William Greig, Carl Kelderson, Frederick Clark, and Hannu Johansson, unemployed seamen, were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, and having no visible means of subsistence.

Police Sergeant Sauer received instructions yesterday to arrest all beachcombers, and he had arrested fourteen of these brought up. All the defendants admitted the charge. Two of them, Graham and Harkin, who have been before the Court before, were sent to prison for three months' hard labour, the others being sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, but to be released whenever application is made for them by the Harbour Master.

THE TEA TRADE.
Lloyd, Matheson & Co.'s tea report for July 17th, says:—

The latest China telegrams give total export from all the ports as 67,000,000 lbs. against about 65,000,000 at the same time last season, and 62,000,000 lbs. in 1892, telegrams from Shanghai, dated 12th inst., stating the export of Congou from that port as 43,400,000 lbs. against about 42,000,000 lbs. last year. The *Glengarry*, with the first cargo from Foochow, passed Gibraltar yesterday, and is expected in dock on the 21st inst.

The public sale of China Teas during the past week have comprised some 25,000 packages, of which only some 7000 packages were New Season's Hunkow Teas, some 5800 half-chests of these being good common to medium grades, which sold from 84d. @ 11d. per lb., generally showing a decline of 3d. per lb., 900 half-chests better quality generally selling at 11d. per lb. @ 1s. 2d. per lb., and 210 boxes at 1s. 5d. per lb., showing irregular and occasionally lower rates. In Congou of old import, some 3500 half-chests of Black leaf sold from 64d. @ 9d. per lb., and 3150 half-chests of Red leaf from 5d. per lb. per lb., all showing easier prices, the latter being especially depressed. In New Season's New-mako Congou some 2000 boxes sold from 7d. @ 1s. 1d. per lb., the grades over 9d. being rather firmer, 1500 boxes New Season's Canton Scented Teas sold from 7d. @ 1s. 2d. per lb. @ 1s. 2d. per lb. at fully previous rates, and 180 boxes of Scented Pekoes from 9d. @ 1s. 1d. per lb. Of Green Teas 1250 half-chests of Moyne, and 600 boxes of Fing Fung kinds, sold at prices showing no notable change.

Since the date of our last issue of 3rd inst. five more steamers have arrived from Hankow, bringing about 14,000,000 lbs. and the private market has consequently been very depressed, except for finest qualities, which have met with a good demand, the best of Kinchuck and Keemun commanding most competition. In medium and lower qualities the trade continues to act very cautiously, buying only from hand to mouth, but it is remarkable that the quantity offered at auction has fallen off very considerably, only 1000 packages of the new crop having been sold during the past week. In the medium grades there has been a fair to medium business from 9d. @ 11d., the latest sales of the better grade showing a further drop of 3d. per lb., medium to good medium showing a decline of 2d. per lb., the business done ranging from 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 4d. per lb. for Ooncha, the sales under 1s. 3d. per lb. showing a decline of fully 3d. per lb., and 1s. 1d. @ 1s. 5d. per lb. for Ninghowa and Keemun, showing rather irregular and generally lower prices. Fine to finest descriptions have commanded steady rates, Kinchuck and Keemun kinds selling from 1s. 8d. @ 2s. 0d. per lb., and Ninghowa from 1s. 8d. @ 1s. 11d. per lb., a few of these being taken for export, two or three parcels of choice quality realizing 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 6d. per lb. A few New Season's Siftings of good liquor have been sold at 7d. @ 7d. per lb. There have been further arrivals of New-mako Congou and some quantity sold from 7d. @ 1s. per lb., generally showing a decline of 2d. per lb., strong Hunkow kinds attracting most attention and selling from 10d. @ 1s. 5d. per lb. Old Season's Congou continue most depressed, and the few sales passing in them show further depression in value. For New Season's Canton Scented Teas the market has been slightly firmer, Scented Capien being sold in from 9d. @ 1s. 2d. per lb., and Scented Pekoes from 1s. @ 1s. 3d. per lb. for a few medium to fine.

SUPREMACY COURT.
IN SUPREMACY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Puisne Judge.)
Saturday, August 23.

KWOK PAT & CO. DA DA SILVA, \$14; KWOK LAY & CO. DA SILVA, \$14.

Plaintiffs in these suits are brothers, and were formerly employed in the Novelty Store. They claimed two months' salary from defendant, as he took over the business with Mr. Abraham left. The first plaintiff was non-suited as it was shown that he left the store and went to Macao when Mr. Abraham left. In the second case, his Lordship defendant was liable for one month's salary because plaintiff had remained at work in the store after Mr. Abraham left until Mr. Silva discharged him. Defendant asked if he was ordered to pay the amount of all the proceeds of the sale. If so, the amount realized on the sale was less than the amount of the Bill of Sale represented. His Lordship said he would make no order as to that; he did not know where the money was to come from, but defendant had to pay it.

Our losses on the 24th were one officer killed and three wounded; ten men killed and 33 wounded, and two missing.

We had struggled against 20 companies of 300 men each.

Our total losses were—2 officers killed, 12 wounded; 17 men killed, 78 wounded, and two missing.

It will be remembered that the Dutch Government appointed a commission to investigate the nature and results of the eruption at Krakatoa in August last. The report has just been presented by Dr. Verbeek, and it is a remarkable illustration of scientific courage and adventure. Dr. Verbeek thinks that seawater may have been admitted to the molten matter beneath, so as to form steam at high pressure. The sound of the volcanic explosion of August last was heard over a space equal to one sixth of the earth's circumference. So violent were the air-waves caused by the explosions that walls were rent by them (not by earthquakes) at the distance of 320 kilometres away. One air-wave was propelled from Krakatoa, which travelled no less than three-and-a-quarter times round the circumference of the earth. The largest tidal wave appears to have been caused by the northern part of the mountain giving way. There only remains the southern part, which has been cut in two from the very top, and forms on the north side a magnificent precipitous cliff more than 2,000 ft. high. In the place where the fallen part once stood there is now a very deep sea—in some places as much as 1,000 ft. deep. The quantity of ashes thrown out by the eruption must have been enormous, considering if we are correct in assuming that the brilliant sunsets are due to the finer particles suspended in the atmosphere. Within a circle of 15 kilometres radius from the mountain the layers of volcanic ashes thus ejected cover the ground from 5 to 30 metres thick. The known surface over which the ashes were projected is calculated by Dr. Verbeek at 750,000 square kilometres—apart from other unknown areas where they also descended. He thinks that the finer particles, propelled by the wind, have made a journey round the world. The vapour was collected in water, and from in the old currents. The refraction through these innumerable ice-crystals, Dr. Verbeek thinks, caused the beautiful red glows of our phenomenal sunsets. He calculates that the quantity of solid substances ejected by the volcano was 18 cubic kilometres. Dr. Verbeek and his staff thoroughly explored the island last October, where the heat was so great as almost to stupefy the party.

SUPREMACY COURT.
IN SUPREMACY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Puisne Judge.)
Saturday, August 23.

KWOK PAT & CO. DA DA SILVA, \$14; KWOK LAY & CO. DA SILVA, \$14.

Plaintiffs in these suits are brothers, and were formerly employed in the Novelty Store. They claimed two months' salary from defendant, as he took over the business with Mr. Abraham left. The first plaintiff was non-suited as it was shown that he left the store and went to Macao when Mr. Abraham left. In the second case, his Lordship defendant was liable for one month's salary because plaintiff had remained at work in the store after Mr. Abraham left until Mr. Silva discharged him. Defendant asked if he was ordered to pay the amount of all the proceeds of the sale. If so, the amount realized on the sale was less than the amount of the Bill of Sale represented. His Lordship said he would make no order as to that; he did not know where the money was to come from, but defendant had to pay it.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
(Before both Magistrates.)
Saturday, August 23.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Fung Ahk, a coolie, was charged with attempting to steal a watch from the person of Miss Jean Margaret Mullins, on the 22nd inst.

